

All Economics Is Local: Spatial Aggregations of Economic Information

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Robustness Checks

This section provides some additional empirical models discussed—though not presented—in the manuscript.

Unemployment Change

In the manuscript we discussed a counter-intuitive finding where worsening national unemployment actually improved economic evaluations. We argued that this finding was a function of the extremely unique configuration of national economic conditions in 2009 and 2010 where recovery in the national economy (in terms of productivity) occurred prior to the recovery in employment. As a result, these unique years where the national economy is improving coincided with worsening employment.

In Table 1 we exclude 2009 and 2010 from the two models presented in the manuscript. As expected, excluding these years flips the coefficient for *national unemployment change* so that the finding is consistent with our original expectations.

[Table 1 about here]

Temporal Effects

One research question that was not explored in the manuscript due to limited space has an important temporal dimension. Do voters evaluate the economy based on current economic conditions, or those from the previous year? To assess this possibility, we lagged the state-level economic conditions (and spatial lag) by one-year. We expect our results to be robust to this change. Indeed, Table 2 shows that the results are consistent with those in our manuscript, though it should be noted that the magnitude of the coefficients is smaller and the goodness of fit statistic (AIC) implies a worse fit.

[Table 2 about here]

Tables & Figures

Table 1: Ordered Logit Estimates of National Economic Evaluations using Media Mentions and Economic Similarity W specifications: Excluding 2009-2010

	Media		Similarity	
	β	<i>S.E.</i>	β	<i>S.E.</i>
Δ GSP pc	-0.055	0.004	-0.013	0.004
Δ GSP pc \times W	-0.639	0.009	-1.007	0.013
In-Party	-0.853	0.021	-0.858	0.021
Out-Party	0.353	0.021	0.374	0.021
Presidential Approval	-2.437	0.020	-2.457	0.020
Age	0.006	< 0.001	0.006	< 0.001
Male	-0.425	0.013	-0.433	0.013
Non-white	0.079	0.016	0.091	0.016
Union Member	0.056	0.018	0.032	0.018
College Educated	-0.329	0.014	-0.346	0.014
Married	-0.015	0.014	-0.007	0.014
Unemployed	0.551	0.027	0.529	0.027
Homeowner	-0.123	0.016	-0.094	0.016
Δ National Unemployment	0.733	0.023	0.154	0.028
National Inflation	0.163	0.016	0.485	0.017
τ_1	-5.517	0.058	-5.573	0.059
τ_2	-3.758	0.057	-3.797	0.057
AIC	177,786		176,664	
N	137,556		203,808	

Note: DV = economic evaluations (1=Better, 2=Same, 3=Worse).

Table 2: Ordered Logit Estimates of National Economic Evaluations using Media Mentions and Economic Similarity \mathbf{W} specifications: Lagging State-Level Conditions

	Media		Similarity	
	β	<i>S.E.</i>	β	<i>S.E.</i>
Δ GSP pc_{t-1}	-0.004	0.002	-0.014	0.002
Δ GSP $pc_{t-1} \times \mathbf{W}$	-0.186	0.003	-0.183	0.003
In-Party	-0.638	0.016	-0.636	0.016
Out-Party	0.259	0.016	0.257	0.016
Presidential Approval	-1.819	0.014	-1.811	0.014
Age	0.006	< 0.001	0.007	< 0.001
Male	-0.325	0.010	-0.325	0.010
Non-white	0.061	0.012	0.067	0.012
Union Member	0.048	0.013	0.052	0.013
College Educated	-0.196	0.010	-0.190	0.010
Married	-0.039	0.011	-0.039	0.011
Unemployed	0.487	0.019	0.493	0.019
Homeowner	-0.178	0.012	-0.182	0.012
Δ National Unemployment	0.462	0.005	0.435	0.005
National Inflation	1.086	0.007	1.033	0.007
τ_1	-0.347	0.027	-0.488	0.027
τ_2	1.120	0.027	0.972	0.027
AIC	318,213		319,180	
N	203,808		203,808	

Note: DV = economic evaluations (1=Better, 2=Same, 3=Worse).